

የፌቁ፡- «አውሃን» የ«ትግራይን ሪተብለክ» እመዬርታልሁ.

በዚህ የሚያስቀርቡ ከላላ የሚያሳይ ካርታ አውጥቷል፡ የዚህ ካርታ
የዘላት መንፈነው፤

ሙሉ፡- በመሠረቱ ካርታ እናም ሆኖ ተቀብ ስዋቂ ሆኖ
በዚህ የምንቅርጫው ነገር አይደለም፡ ካርታ በዓለም አቀፍ አማ፡
ይጻዢችና በእገር ይረዳ ከታሪክ በመነሳት በእከለጥርቷቸ ተጠኑቸ
የሚቀረብ ነገር ነው፡ በታሪክ የትግራይ ወሰን አስከ ስ-ዳን ነው የሚል
ነገር የለም፡ የትግራይ ከላላ በማንኛውም ገዢ ከስ-ዳን ተረና ይር
የተደረሱ ነው የሚል ቤት ልጻው የለም፡ ይህን እንዲ «የትግራይን
ሪተብለክ እንመዬርታልን» በሚል ከገንዘር ወልቂያትን በመቆረጥ
አስከ ስ-ዳን ይረዳ፡ እንዲሁም ከወሎ ስቀጣን፡ እሽንን አለማጣንና
ቆየን ወሰኝ አስከ አስበ ይረዳ እኩስ ካርታ ተነድናል፡ ይህ ካርታ
ፈጻው በታሪክ የለለ ከመሆኑም ሌላ አሁንም ሆነ ወደፊት ከእገኘውች
ከፍለት ህገር ይር የሚፈጥረው ችግር ከፍተኛ ይሆናል በየአገምታልሁ፡
የወለንም ሆነ የገንዘርና መሬት የእኔ ነው በለ የሚነሳ ከፍል ከእነዚህ
አገቦች ይር ከፍተኛ ቅሬና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው፡

በእኩስ ካርታ መሠረት የገንዘርና የወሎ ሂሳብ «የማለለትን”
ይዘም ሲያደም በትግራይ ሌላም ነው፡ ይህ ደግሞ ባህላቹን በእከላነት
አገልግሎም በለን የምንጠይቀውን የሚችለን ይሆናል፡ እንዲሁም በውጭ
የሚያገኙን ስዋቂ ይህን ካርታ በተመለከተ በመናቀፍ በመገረም
ለመሆኑ እንዲት ይለ ይፈጸም በጥራቶ ነው ይህን ዓይነት ካርታ
የምትናድሩት? የእትጥናድያ ሂሳብ ማን ይለናል በጥራሁ እንዲት አያዝ
በዚ? እትጥናድያ ሆኖም እንዲት ቤትና እንዲት አታውቀም? በለው
ይጠይቀናል = ከታሪክ ወጪ የሚደረግ እንቅስቃሴ መቀመጥት ነው፡
ስለዚህ እና ሌላው ቅርቶ ከትግራይ በእራስብ መካከል በታሪክ በሳል
የሆነ ዕውቀት ይለጥው ይስተምኑን እያልን በየጊዜው የበድኑን አመራር
አባላት እንጠይቷሉን፡ ስሜ ግን አላገኗኝም፡ ባጠቃለይ ይህ የትግራይ
ካርታ ተብሎ የተነካሏው በጥቀት የበድኑ አባላት ስሜት በመሆኑ
ከታሪክ ወጪና በማንኛውም በንድ ተቀባይነት ይለው የቅጻት ሥራ
ነው፡ እነዚህ ስዋቂ የገንዘርና የወሎን መሬት በፈልግም በለይ ሌይ
የሰራረውን ሂሳብ ተለገኗት ግን ማርከት ልጻች ለጻ ይህንና ስራ ይለው፤

በደርሱ፡ በጣም አሁኑልሁ፡ ከፍተኛ ቅርንጫው ወሰጥ ይገባለ፡
 በዚህ ከፍታ ላይ ለመቀበ የሚገባ ሌሎች ዓቢይ ጉዳይ ከትግራይ
 ስዋጥ በከላል የትግራይ ከፍል የሆነ ወደ እርትራ ከልል የገባ በታ አሉ
 እየተባለ በእራት ደረሰኝ የሚገኘው ጉዳይ አሉ፡ የሚገርመው እዚህ ላይ ነው፡
 «አሁኑት» ስለዚህ ጉዳይ ስዕስቀበ፡ በእርትራ ላይ ፍንም ዓይነት
 የመሬት ጥያቄ ስያነሳ ነው ያለፈው፡ በእንድ ወቅት «ቅዱቦያ» ይህንን
 ነገር በማንኛት «የአሁኑት» ስዋጥን «በእርትራ ከልል በታ አሉን
 ተለዋዋሁ» በማለት ለንሳሽው ጥያቄ በስጠት መልስ «እና ስለመሬት
 ጉንዘና ለመካገኘ አይደለም እዚህ የመጥነው፡ ስለ መሬት ጉንዘናም
 ከኢትዮጵያ ሂሳብ ጋር ሆኖን ነው የምንውስነው» በለዋል፡ እንዲሁ
 ማኅው፡ በዚህ በእስበት መሬት ላይ ከኢትዮጵያ ሂሳብ ጋር
 ሆኖን በወጪዎት አልፏነምናም? በእርትራ መሬት ላይ ስንድርስ ማኅው
 የክቡብ ወሰና አስፈላጊ? በለን በንጂዜቅ መልስ አይኖሩትውም ማለት
 ነው፡ ከመሠረቱም በዚህ «አሁኑት» የእርትራን ጉዳይ ለማስረዳም
 የተመሬተ ስለሆነ በእርትራ ላይ ፍንም ዓይነት የመሬት ጥያቄ
 አለዋጊበም፡

ጥያቄ— «የአሁኑት» የወታደሮችና የፋይናንስ አቶም ፍንጻ
 ከዚ ነው?

መልስ— በመጀመሪያ መግለጫው ላይ እንደመቀበኩት በእገዢና
 የተፈጥሮ አቀማመጥ የተነሳ የስተራቻቸው መላቶች አሉን፡ እነዚህ
 የስተራቻቸው መላቶች ለማለ ቅማጥቃው ሲለ በእገዢና ወሰጥ ያለመረዳ
 የት፡ የእርስ በርስ መከናወልና መኩቻቸት እንዲኖር ይፈልጋል፡ ከዚው
 ቁርጥ በእገዢ ወሰጥ የሚነሳ የስተራቻቸው መላት በዚህ ነገሮችን የሚመራው
 እንዲን ከእንዲ በመደረግኩና በመከናወል ነው፡ እንዲን ጉበሩትስብ
 ከከናወልኩ የወታደሮ አስፈላጊንት አይታየኝም፡ ስለዚህ በተከናወል
 ሂሳብ መከከል ወው፡ በለው መግባት ነው፡ በተጠርቷ እንድ አባበል አሉ፡
 «መንገዶች፡ ባልና ማረጋገጫ የተጠለበት ማቆድ ላይ አጋጥሙኝ» በለው
 ይፈልጋል ይገባል፡ ባልና ማረጋገጫ ከተጠለ መንገዶችው የቅረበውን ፍጥነ
 እንደልቦ ጥርግ አድርጋው ተመግቢ ይከናወል ለማለት ነው፡ ከዚህ አባበል
 የምንገናወው እና እርስ በእገዢና ስንከናወል በተራቻቸው መላቶች
 ችግና መግበያ ቅጽና በማግኘት የሚፈልጊትን ለማድረግ ዕድል እንደሚ
 ይገና ነው፡

၁၀၄

የኋላ መሰረት ምንጻይ ተከተለ ነቸው መኖሪያ
የንጻይ ተከተለ ነው እወጪ ይመሱ [ተ.፩.፪.፭] የ
መግኘቶች የንጻይ መመርያ ነው፡፡ የንጻይ ተከተለ የነገድ
በንጻይ ወላደ የመመራቸና ለተከታ ያዘጋጀቷ በተጠቀሰ
በነፃ ወላደ የዚህ ፊቃት ተከተለ ስሜ ማቅረብ ነው፡፡
[ተጠቀሰ ተጨማሪ የኋላ (መግኘት) የኋላ የኋላ
የኋላ፡ ወ.ዘ.ተ.] የንጻይ መሰረት በዚህ የኋላ
በአጭሩ ሆኖ አያሳለሁ በመስጠት በኋላ የኋላ
መፈጸም ይሞላቸ ሁሉም ማቅረብ፡፡

ቃጋሪ ንጽሕ-ንዱ ገዢዎችቻለቸዋና ተለ ይረዳ
መዕራም እየተገኘች ቅጂና ስር፡ እነዚያውጭ
በኩስ አይደንጂ በግብርናር ከዚ የለ ተኋናው ተ
እለም እለው ቤትም ከሰነድ ተፈጻሚ ተ
ከፈልጉ፡፡

በዚህ የአንድ አውስ መደገዱች ስያጻ ቤትና ቤትና ቤትና
የሚከተሉት ደንብ ቤትና ቤትና ቤትና ቤትና
አንድ እና የአንድ አውስ ቤትና ቤትና ቤትና
ቅርቡንና ቤቱ ቤቱ ቤቱ ቤቱ ቤቱ

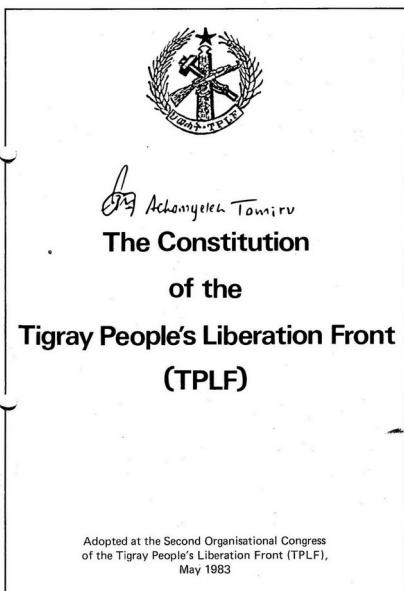
V

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Our Revolution and the World Situation

Our revolution is taking place at a time when:

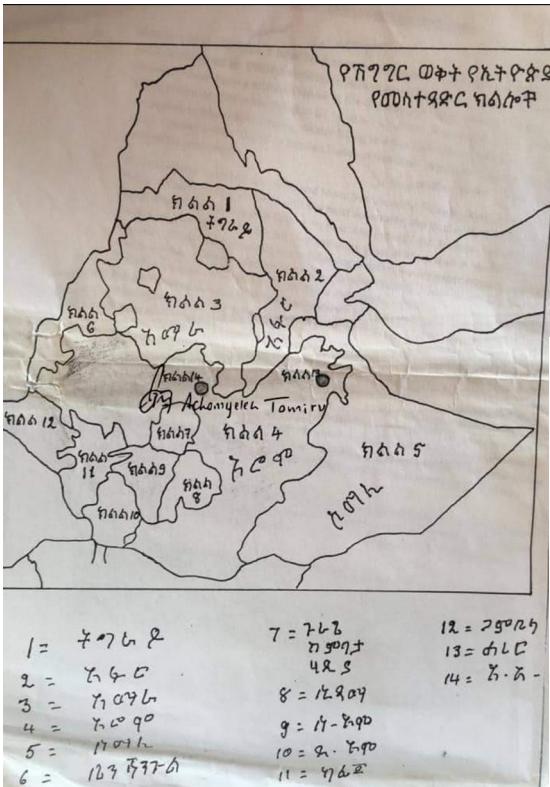
- imperialism, rotten to the core and in deep crisis, has reached the verge of collapse.
 - the competition and contradiction between Western and Eastern imperialists for control of the world has sharpened.
 - either of the Western and Eastern imperialists is trying hard to present itself as the champion of peace, justice and democracy.
 - the peoples of the world, desirous of peace and justice, have repeatedly carried out peaceful demonstrations and strikes in opposition to the starvation and anti-peace policies of the two superpowers, who because of self-interest have deprived mankind of peace and are showing growing commitment to the development of weapons of destruction.
 - the toiling and unemployed workers of the world have repeatedly demonstrated their opposition.
 - the people of the less developed countries, tired of exploitation by imperialists and feudalists and determined to free themselves from them, are waging relentless struggles in different forms.
 - our revolution is conducted at a time when the people of Ethiopia, tired of class exploitation, national oppression and fascist brutalities, have demonstrated their readiness to struggle and when the imperialist powers driven by self-interest are competing for domination and control, while the oppressed people of the world are confronting them and their reactionary henchmen.



2. Our People and their Way of Living

The people of Tigray are part of the people of the world that have been bleeding to death through feudo-imperialist exploitation and national domination. The people of Tigray, shackled by a feudo-imperialist order, are among the most backward peoples of the world. 85% of the people live in rural areas and depend for their living on primitive agriculture based on ox-drawn plough. The remaining 15% live in urban areas as students, teachers, doctors, workers, and many of the women live from prostitution, etc.

In addition to the underdeveloped mode of production, the people have also suffered for a long time from **Amhara domination**. Furthermore, they have suffered since the fascist Derg came to power from fascistic brutalities and genocide. Thus, the enemies of the downtrodden people of **Tigray** are imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism, **Amhara** domination and fascism.



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ՀՅΦՃ 1

ՔհԱԼ. ՄԵՐՐԱԴ ՈՐԾ
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ANSWER 2

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 4. በስሜ የንግድ-ቤት እናል::
 5. በስሜ መካከት የእነዚ ማረጋገጥ ካላልፋ
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15:38 56%
X Pessimism and Ethiopian Politics in the Dias... meleszenawi.com
the situation.

Ethiopia's regions



Since many of opposition leaders, journalists, intellectuals and several other opinion leaders reside especially in western nations, it is a fact that the inside politics is likely to be influenced by their attitude and perception. In fact, for the last several decades, this has been the case for Ethiopia. The military regime Derg spent its entire time fighting with rebel and opposition groups from inside the country, who one way or another were supported and financed by Ethiopians abroad.

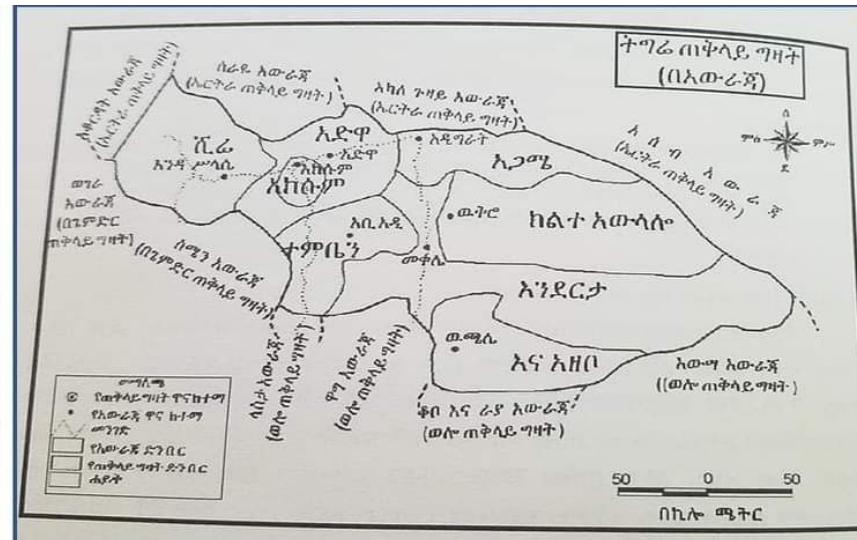
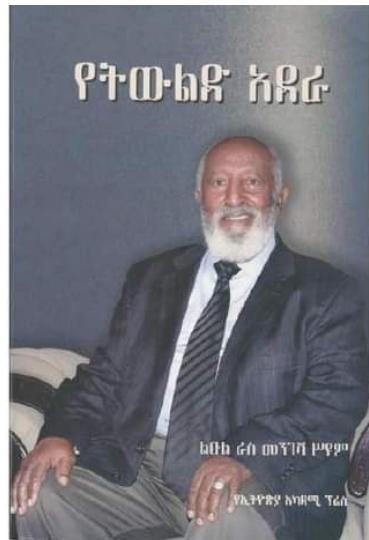
For the last two decades, several opposition parties of the current regime emerged in western nations. Parties were established in several European and North American countries. Even those established inside the country are largely financed and shaped by the views of the opposition in the Diaspora. Usually most opposition party leaders and



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1.2 horn affairs

- አዲስ አበባ የኢትዮጵያ 1966 ዓ.ም የኢትዮጵያ የኢትዮጵያ የኢትዮጵያ Greater Ethiopia : The evolution of a multi-ethnic society በዚህ የሚከተሉት ሰነድ የሚከተሉት ሰነድ የሚከተሉት ሰነድ

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Annex Table 1.3: (Contd.)

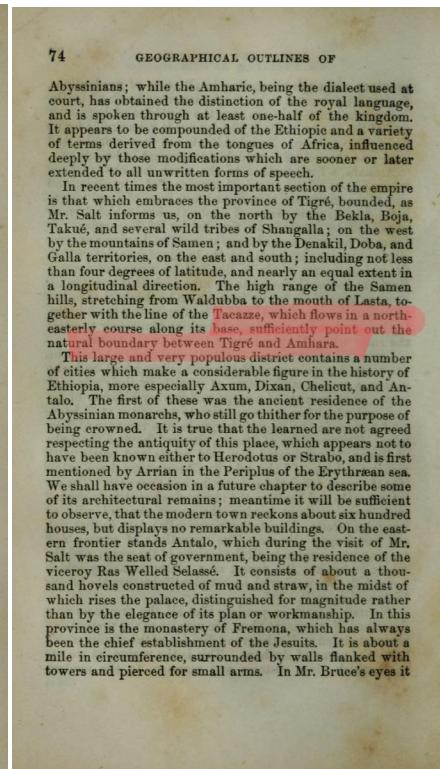
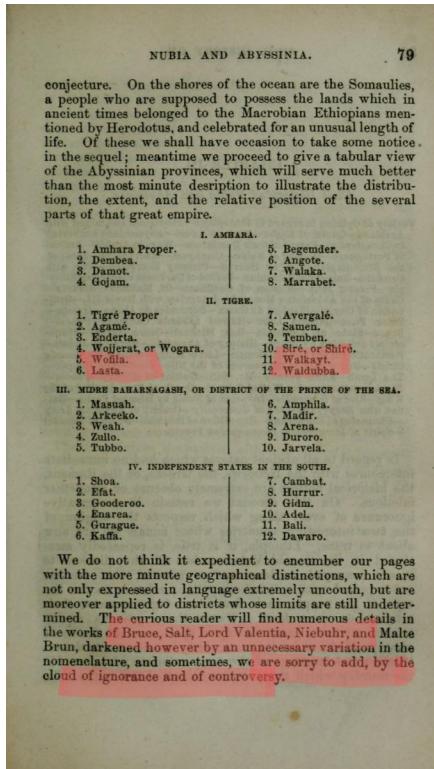
Region	Area/ja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Darolebu	2,701	2,666	5,367
Total			769,681	726,560	1,496,241
Ilibabor	Gere	Bure	119	126	245
	Macha	Sile	212	222	434
		Andachka	306	408	804
		Godere	1,305	1,450	2,755
	Gashella	Itang	481	496	977
Total			2,713	2,702	5,415
Keffa	Keffa	Dochka	6,024	7,083	14,000
Showa	Yifatna Timqa	Kewet	3,084	3,080	6,164
		Bure Medayitu	7,404	7,506	15,200
		Efratmagile	6,225	6,218	12,443
		Mefat	2,188	2,186	4,374
Tequetafa Bulga	Yirrena Keryu	Dulocha	10,405	9,965	20,370
		Fentale	1,303	1,759	3,062
		Borbat	8,505	8,495	17,000
Total			39,412	39,369	78,781
Sidamo	Arero	Arero	1,421	1,456	3,877
		Burji	1,113	1,138	2,251
		Teltele	801	819	1,620
Total			3,336	3,413	6,748
Tigray	Adua		229,887	229,029	459,916
	Agene		163,249	157,034	320,283
	Asan		145,927	139,600	285,527
	Klete Aswalo		146,752	92,723	240,000
	Indera		146,752	135,418	282,868
	Rayaan Asbo		52,311	45,500	97,801

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Annex Table 1.3: (Contd.)

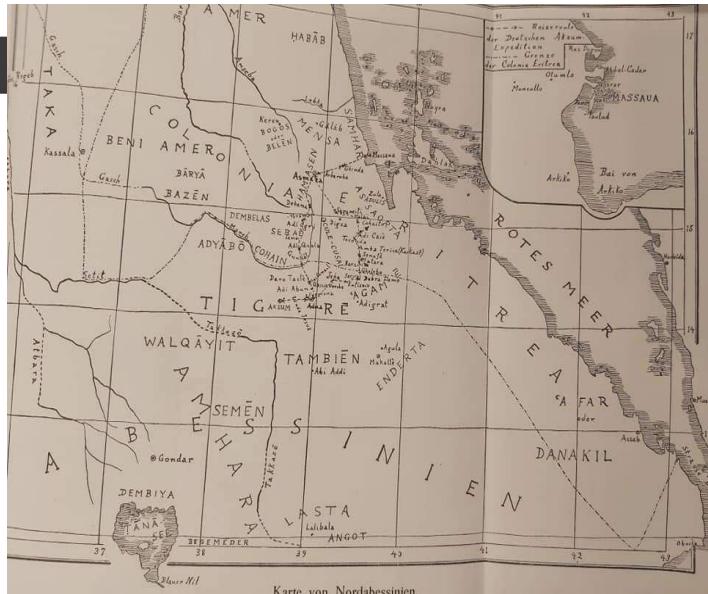
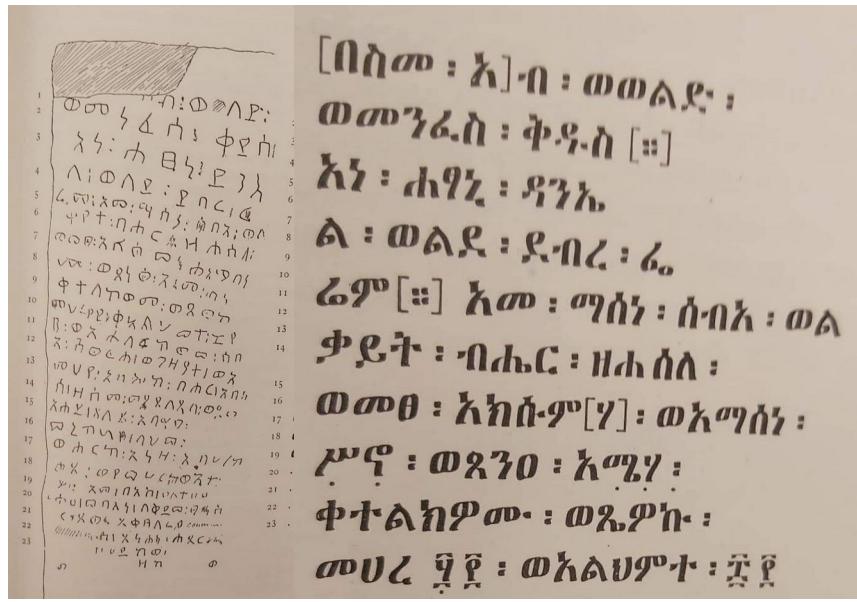
Region	Area/ja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Shire	132,447	127,538	259,985
		Torken	131,329	129,690	263,919
Total			1,116,394	1,058,500	2,174,894
Wellaga	Kalem	Anfelo	300	263	563
Weljo	Bayessa Kobo	Alawata	18,938	15,988	34,926
		Kobo	55,483	55,696	111,179
	Antekosel	Weyreghbu	20,302	19,141	40,200
	Asessa	Elilima	25,459	24,025	50,484
		Dabti	11,510	11,251	22,761
		Asessa	15,380	15,223	30,609
		Atsbebo	14,344	13,931	38,275
		Htie	11,770	11,602	23,372
		Asse	1,762	1,762	3,524
		Legendo	749	758	1,507
	Lecta	Gidra	20,420	19,403	39,823
		Bagna	27,311	26,029	53,340

1.3 የዕለታዊ ዘመንና አገር ማኅበር በትኩረም የዕለታዊ ዘመንና አገር ማኅበር በትኩረም የዕለታዊ ዘመንና አገር Nubia and Abyssina : Comprehending their civil history antiquities, art , religion, literature and natural history by Russell,Michael 1833 ዓ.ም



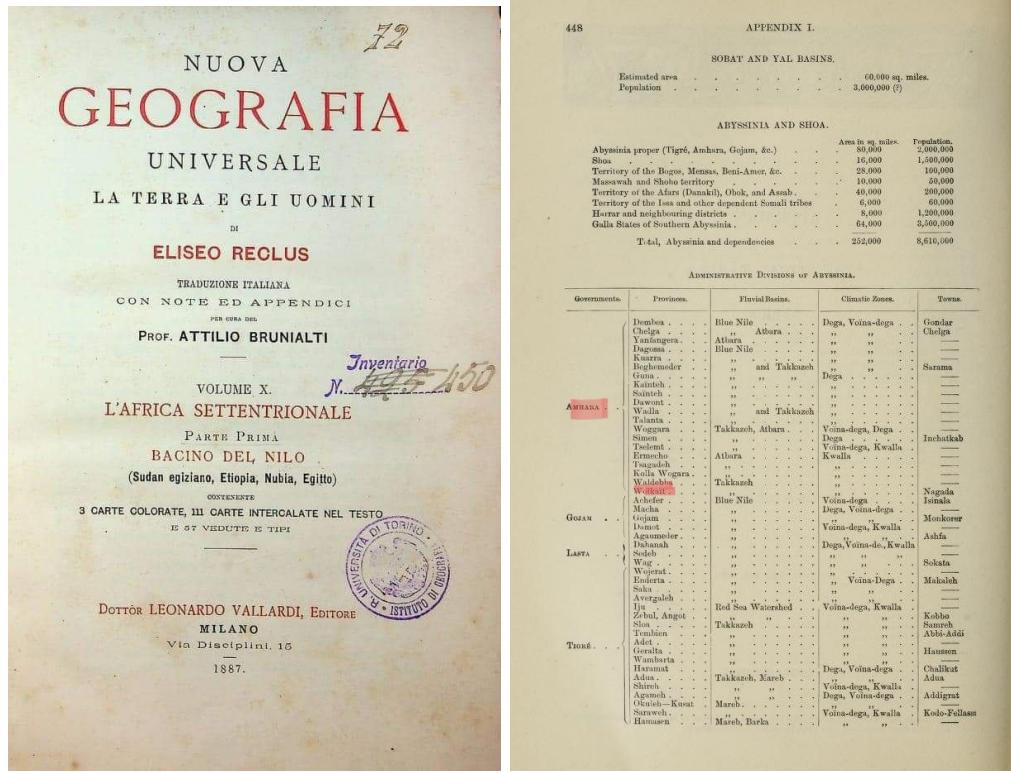
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2.2) Nuova Geografia Vol X by Reclus, Jacques Élisée Publication date 1892
On page 801

- On the table it describes Wolkite as the province of Amhara.
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APPENDIX I.		
SOBAT AND YAL BASINS.		
Estimated area	68,000 sq. miles.	Population: 2,000,000
Population	3,000,000 (?)	1,000,000
ABYSSINIA AND SHOA.		
Abyssinia proper (Tigre, Ambara, Gojiam, &c.)	80,000	2,000,000
Shoa	10,000	1,000,000
Territory of the Bogos, Memas, Beni-Amer, &c.	23,000	100,000
Massawah and Shoko territory	10,000	50,000
Territory of the Afars (Djibouti, Obock, and Assab)	40,000	200,000
Territory of the Isaaq, other dependent Somali tribes	5,000	60,000
Harrar and neighbouring districts	8,000	1,200,000
Galla States of Southern Abyssinia	6,000	2,500,000
T-tele, Abyssinia and dependencies	252,000	8,610,000

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF ABYSSINIA.				
Governments	Provinces	Fleuvial Basins	Climatic Zones	Towns
AMHARA	Ioumous	Blue Nile	Daga, Voina-dega	Gondar
	Chelga	"	"	Chelga
	Yangianga	Atbara	"	"
	Dagoosa	Blue Nile	"	"
	Harrar	"	"	"
	Boghemeder	" and Takkash	"	Sarama
	Grana	"	Daga	"
	Harar	"	"	"
	Sainteh	"	"	"
	Dawout	" and Takkash	"	"
TALANTA	Talanta	Takkash, Atbara	Voina-dega, Daga	Inchakab
	Wogemra	"	Daga	"
	Tademt	"	Voina-dega, Kwalla	"
	Dirita	"	Kwalla	"
	Tugadah	"	"	"
	Kolla Wogera	"	"	"
	Yambo	Takkash	"	Nagada
	Wolaitta	Blue Nile	Voina-dega	Isnala
	Meder	"	Daga, Voina-dega	Monkerer
	Macch	"	"	"
GOAM	Gejam	"	Voina-dega, Kwalla	Ashfa
	Agoumeler	"	Daga, Voina-dega, Kwalla	"
	Dahabat	"	"	"
	Wag	"	"	Sokata
	Woyera	"	"	"
	Dirita	"	Voina-Daga	Mehalich
	Saku	"	"	"
	Overgush	Red Sea Watershed	Voina-dega, Kwalla	"
	Zebul, Angot	"	"	Kalo
	Shoa	Takkash	"	Sanach
TIGRE	Tembien	"	"	Abbo-Addi
	Adet	"	"	"
	Adwa	"	"	Hansen
	Wambarra	"	"	"
	Adam	Takkash, March	Daga, Voina-dega	Challaf
	Shireh	"	Voina-dega, Kwalla	Adisa
	Asseb	"	Daga, Voina-dega	Addigrat
	Okotie-Koast	March	Voina-dega, Kwalla	Kedo-Fellass
	Surwach	"	"	"
	Hausen	March, Barka	"	"

2.3) From pole to pole: a handbook of Christian missions

By Joseph Hassell Publication date 1866 • Page -257-

Abyssinia forms part of that district of Africa known to the ancients under the general name of Ethiopia^ and which, included Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. This country was formerly divided into three independent States:

—^Tigre, on the sea-coast; Amhara, west of the river Tacazze; and Shoa, on the south of the two former.

CHAPTER IX.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN EASTERN AFRICA, THE MAURITIUS, AND MADAGASCAR.

Abyssinia.—The Conversion of the Abyssinians to the Christian Faith—Gradual Debasing of their Creed—Mission of the Jesuits—The Labours of the Moravian Missionaries—Church of England Missions—Efforts of Dr. Kraff to penetrate into the Interior—Present State of the East African Mission.—The Mauritius—The Missions of the Church of England.—Madagascar and its People—Malagasy Idols and their Keepers—Trial by Ordeal—The Tangena—Introduction of the Gospel into Madagascar by the London Missionary Society—Success of the Mission—The Reign of Queen Ranavalona—Violent Persecution of the Native Christians—Sufferings and Constancy of the Converts—Death of the Queen, and the Recomencement of the Mission—Assassination of Radama II.—Fears of the Church—Present State of the Native Church.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA forms part of that district of Africa known to the ancients under the general name of Ethiopia, and which included Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. This country was formerly divided into three independent States:—Tigre, on the sea-coast; Amhara, west of the river Tacazze; and Shoa, on the south of the two former. Now, however, there is but one State, of which Shoa forms no part.

Christianity is the professed religion of Abyssinia; but it is mixed up with so much that is impure, and accompanied with so many superstitions, that it is little better than heathenism.

2.4) Dictionary of geography, ancient and modern ... with a brief notice of ... principal towns ... and glossary of geographical terms

By Conder, Josiah Publication date 1834 Page -15-

The country is now politically divided into three grand regions: —1. Tigre, comprehending the tract between the Red Sea and the river Tacazze, and having

for its capital, Axum, the ancient seat of the Abyssinian monarchy: 2. Amhara, comprising the region west of the Tacazze, which gives language, customs, and manners to the modern Abyssinians, and having for its capital, Gondar: 3. The united provinces of Shoa and Efat, which form a third independent state ; capital, Ankobar.

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DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.

AA — A BY

AA. The name of several rivers, in Switzerland, France, Westphalia, Brabant, and Courland. The word is, probably, the same as the Latin *aqua*.

AB (Ap or Av). A word signifying water in several oriental languages; it frequently occurs in the names of rivers. See AVON.

ABER (*Celtic*). A confluence of waters, or the mouth of a river: as Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Don; Aberavon, at the mouth of the Avon, in Glamorganshire; Abercorn, Aberconway, Abergavenny, Aberystwith, &c.

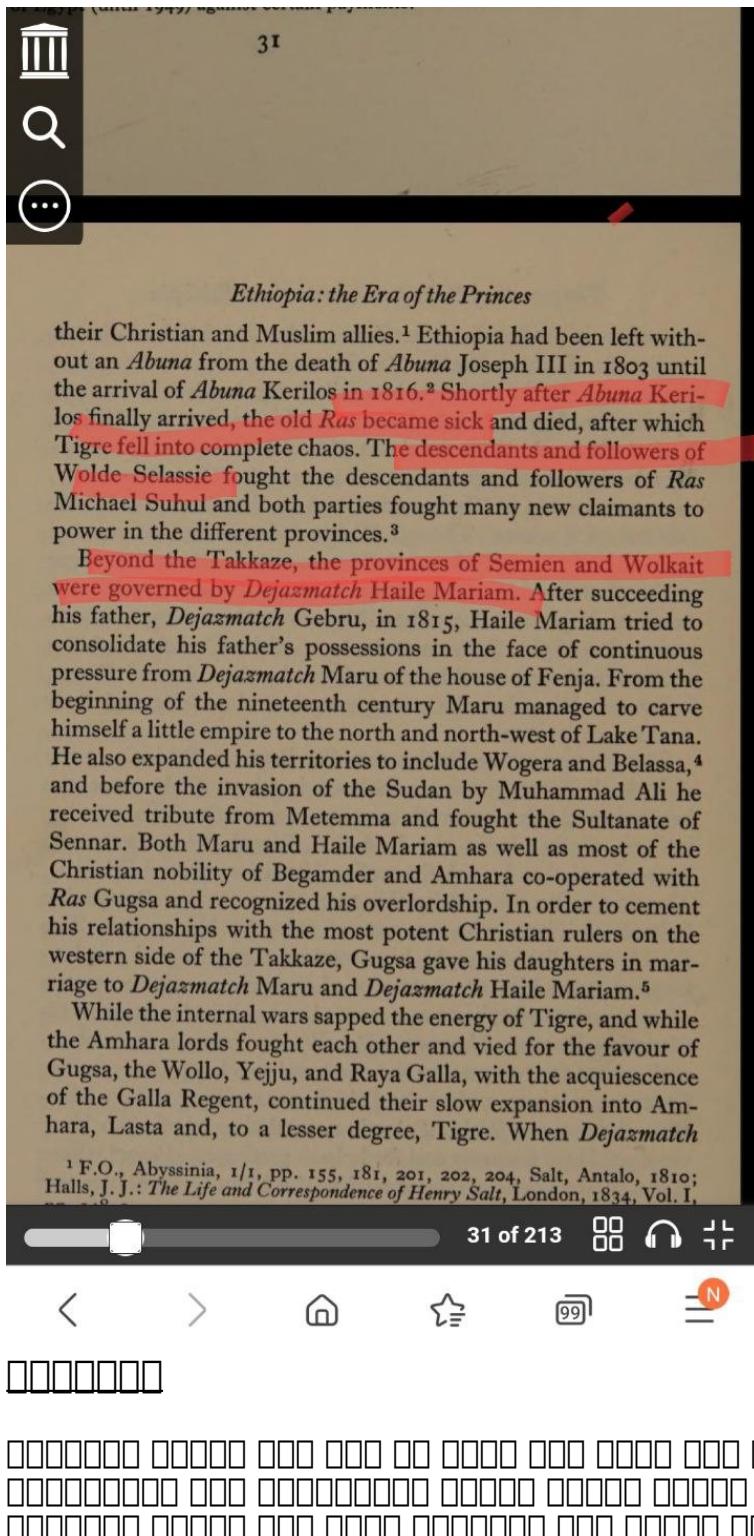
ABORIGINES. Aboriginal inhabitants, a term employed to denote the original or primitive inhabitants of a country.

ABYSSINIA. The Upper Ethiopia of ancient geography; an extensive kingdom of Africa, lying between the parallels of 7° and 15° N., and the meridians of 32° and 42° E. It is bounded by Sennaar on the north, the Red Sea on the east, Sennaar and Kordofan on the west, and a lofty range of mountains runs along the southern frontier. The country is now politically divided into three grand regions: —1. Tigré, comprehending the tract between the Red Sea and the river Tacazze, and having for its capital, Axum, the ancient seat of the Abyssinian monarchy: 2. Amhara, comprising the region west of the Tacazze, which gives language, customs, and manners to the modern Abyssinians, and having for its capital, Gondar: 3. The united provinces of Shoa and Efat, which form a third independent state ; capital, Ankobar. The country is traversed by three ranges of mountains, of which the central ridge is the loftiest and most rugged; and the surface is every where diversified by deep valleys, numerous streams and rivers, lakes, forests, and cultivated plains. On the E. and S., towards the Arabian Gulf and the interior of Africa, Abyssinia presents two great steeps rising to a considerable elevation, without, as it would appear, any breaks or defiles. The country is therefore almost inaccessible from the coast, and is very deficient in ports, the only one of consequence being in the kingdom of Tigré. Towards the N. W., it forms an elevated table-land gently inclined towards Sennaar, the direction in which its principal rivers flow. The Blue River (or *Bahr el Azrek*), by its junction with the White River (or *Bahr el Abiad*), which comes from Dar Foor, forms the Egyptian Nile. Abyssinia has undergone repeated revolutions in its political condition; and its history exhibits an almost perpe-

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2.5) Ethiopia : The Era Of the Princes 1769-1855 Page 31-32

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 Imo Group

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 100% 完成 (Never give-up)